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newly elected Professor of English Literature in Harvard University.

Editorial Notes.

History Teaching in the Schools.

We call particular attention to the report published in this number on the text-books and teaching of history in the public schools prepared by a committee of three appointed in pursuance of a resolution adopted at the annual meeting of the American Peace Society last May. This committee has been at work during nearly the entire school year examining text-books, gathering information from school superintendents and tabulating the results of their inquiries. Two of the committee are teachers of long and varied experience, whose knowledge of the character of the work done in the schools and colleges has made them peculiarly fitted to conduct this investigation. The committee has done an enormous amount of difficult work, and their report, the first of the kind ever prepared, so far as we know, contains information and deductions of the highest value to all who desire to know the status of history teaching in our schools and to see it modified so as to give less attention to the details of campaigns and battles and more to that which constitutes real history, namely, the development of science, art, literature, industry, agriculture, manufacturing, electrical appliances, railway construction, education, philanthropy, political institutions, etc. The report will be immediately put into pamphlet form for general distribution, and our friends everywhere are invited to coöperate with us in placing copies of it into the hands of the largest possible number of school superintendents, teachers, members of educational boards, etc. We shall need financial aid, to make the distribution as extended and effective as it ought to be. The report will be sold at the office of the American Peace Society, 31 Beacon Street, Boston, at 5 cts. per copy, and in quantities at the rate of 25 copies for \$1.00.

Eighteenth of May.

The eighteenth of this month will be much more widely observed as Peace Day in the public schools and other educational institutions this year than last. A circular letter has been addressed by the American Peace Society to the Superintendents of Public Instruction in all the States and Territories inviting their coöperation in the movement inaugurated last year by the Superintendents of Massachusetts and Ohio, to have suitable exercises in the schools commemorative of the opening of the Hague Conference in 1899, and directed toward inculcating the love of humanity and universal benevolence, to the promotion of international friendship, the arbitration of disputes, the coöperation of nations, and universal goodwill among men of all countries and races. The replies

which have been received without exception express sympathy with the purpose in view. One or two find the plan impracticable, from fear that the regular work of the schools will be too much interfered with by adding another day to the many already set apart for special observances. A few write that they will gladly make arrangements for the observance another year, their plans being all completed for this spring. Some of the Southern State Superintendents have referred us to the local school superintendents and boards as having charge of all such matters. Others have written that they will coöperate at once, and some of them have already addressed circular letters to all their local school superintendents recommending that appropriate exercises be held in the schools of their States on the 18th inst. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Jersey, Connecticut, Kansas and Ohio are of this number, and others will join them. The sympathetic responses received make evident how deeply the educators of youth in our country are feeling the necessity of inculcating in their pupils truer ideas of patriotism, better conceptions of the meaning of history, a deeper sense of the oneness of humanity, and of the community of interests of the nations. An hour, or even half an hour, on the 18th of May devoted to exercises of the character above specified, in all the public schools of the nation, would in the course of a few years eradicate from the public mind many old prejudices and false ideas of the relations of nations to each other, and bring up a generation who would see war in its true light as a relic of barbarism which ought no longer to be tolerated in a civilized age. If the children are trained for goodwill and peace, the men will no longer go to war. The schools are a great field for the finest and most effective work in this direction, and nobody can do more telling service in promoting the permanent peace of the world than the teacher.

Intercollegiate Peace Conference.

A movement has been started among the colleges of Indiana and Ohio which, if properly carried forward, promises very important results in the widening and strengthening of the peace movement in educational circles. It began at Goshen College, Indiana, last year with the holding of a peace conference among the colleges which are under the direction of the religious denominations holding peace as one of the fundamental principles of their constitution, the Friends, the Mennonites, etc. The meeting was so successful that it was decided to hold another this year at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., and to invite all the colleges and universities of Indiana and Ohio to be represented. The action of the Mohonk Arbitration Conference last summer, in appointing a committee to promote interest in arbitration among the

institutions of higher education, greatly stimulated this effort. Some thirty colleges responded favorably to the invitation to take part in the Conference. The date of the meeting, as finally fixed for the 13th and 14th of April, made it, however, impracticable for some of these institutions to participate, but something like eight of them actually sent delegates. The Conference was held in Lindley Hall, Earlham College. Many of the students of the college and a number of prominent citizens of Richmond attended. President Kelly, in an admirable speech, welcomed the delegates to the college. Hon. William Dudley Foulke extended a welcome on behalf of the city, and presented some of the arguments in favor of war which the advocates of peace continually have to meet. The speakers from beyond the two states were Edwin D. Mead and Benjamin F. Trueblood of Boston, and Dr. Ernst Richard of Columbia University. The subjects which they presented were the History of Arbitration, the United States and a United World, What University and College Men Should do to Promote Friendly Relations among the Nations, the Next Steps in the International Peace Movement, the True Significance of History, a New Era for China and for the World. President Byers of Goshen College conducted a conference on work for arbitration and peace in the institutions of higher learning, and there was a brief presentation of the subject of the teaching of history in the schools. The Committee having the arrangement for the Conference next year hope to hold it at the University of Cincinnati, and have selected Dean Rogers of the Cincinnati Law School as their chairman. The steps which these colleges have taken is a most important one, and will probably soon be followed by the colleges of other sections of the country.

**Japan
Once More.**

The first annual report of the "Council of the Friends of Peace and Arbitration in Japan" has reached us. It gives a most interesting account of the first year's effort to establish peace work in that country, of correspondence carried on, of financial help received, of a public meeting held, of Bible-text peace calendars sent out, of some literature distributed, of the placing of more than two hundred copies of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* regularly in the hands of missionaries and native Japanese, of important personal interviews with editors, students, teachers, lawyers, business men, etc., of work in the Christian Endeavor societies, of the beginning of work in the Japanese press, of the "growing thoughtfulness" among Japanese, "relative to the real nature of war," etc. In our last issue we called attention to the fact that the Council had decided to transform itself into a general national organization for the promotion of the arbitra-

tion and peace movement along all lines. The report before us shows that the opening in Japan for work of this sort is most extraordinary. We repeat our appeal for a *thousand dollars*, which the American Peace Society would like to spend the coming season in helping our earnest and active friends at Tokyo to put their work on a firm and permanent basis. Mr. Gilbert Bowles, the head of the Friends Mission in Japan and the Secretary of the new organization, is personally well known to us, and we are sure that any money that we may be able to place in the hands of the new peace society in Tokyo will be most wisely expended.

**Massachusetts
State Board
of Trade.**

The Massachusetts State Board of Trade is continuing with earnestness the campaign which it inaugurated more than a year ago in favor of the neutralization of the great commercial routes across the Atlantic. At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Board, held in Boston on April 18, the following votes were passed:

"*Voted*, That the delegate to the Lake Mohonk International Arbitration Conference be instructed to present for the consideration of the Conference the question of providing by treaty that neutral zones should be established from the ports of North America to the ports of Great Britain and Ireland and the continent of Europe, within which zones steamships and sailing vessels in the conduct of lawful commerce shall be free to pass without seizure or interruption.

"*Voted*, That the Executive Committee be authorized to appoint delegates to the International Peace Congress to be held in Milan, Italy, beginning September 15, 1906.

"*Voted*, That the delegates be instructed to present to the Congress Resolutions from the Massachusetts State Board of Trade for the establishment of neutral zones upon the ocean highways for the safety of steamships and sailing vessels engaged in the conduct of lawful trade and commerce during times of war.

"*Voted*, That the delegate from this Board to the Lake Mohonk Conference, Hon. L. E. Chamberlain, if in his judgment he shall deem it judicious, be authorized to ask the co-operation of the said Conference in an attempt to bring the question of the extension of the system of neutral zones before the next International Conference at The Hague."

**Interparliamentary
Group in Congress.**

The United States group of the Interparliamentary Union held an important meeting in the lobby of the House of Representatives, Washington, on the evening of April 25. Hon. Richard Bartholdt, chairman of the group, made report of the results of the Brussels Conference last autumn, which eighteen members of the United States Congress attended. He pointed out that the subject of the establishment of a permanent congress of the nations was referred to a special committee of nine. This committee had met at Paris and had agreed upon a report recommending that a regular congress of the nations be established, of which the Hague Conference shall constitute one branch and the Interparliamentary Union the other, or, in other words, that the lower house of the world-congress shall be chosen from the various parliaments, and the upper house appointed

by the national executives. More than one hundred members of Congress attended the meeting. Two committees were appointed, one to prepare an address to members of the Senate and the House, the other to perfect a plan for permanent organization of the group. The necessity of a campaign of education for the development of public interest was introduced by Mr. McNary of Massachusetts, and discussion upon the subject participated in by Hepburn of Iowa, Norros of Nebraska, Slayden of Texas, Burke and Barchfield of Pennsylvania, Granger of Rhode Island, Waldo and Sulzer of New York, and Williams of Mississippi.

**Hartford
Peace Society.**

On April 10 a meeting was held in Hartford, Conn., for the purpose of organizing a peace society for the city. About thirty women attended. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. C. H. Adler, who had taken the initiative in the matter. She explained the purpose for which it was proposed to form an organization, namely, to develop sentiment in favor of universal peace and the substitution of arbitration for war, to awaken interest in the subject in the schools and among the public generally. The new society will be composed of both men and women. A considerable number of those present at the meeting left their names to become members. Mrs. Adler was made temporary president and Mrs. Jerome Mayer (142A Washington Street) temporary secretary. Another meeting will be held soon to complete the organization. The peace traditions of Hartford ought to make the society vigorous and influential from the very beginning. The city was one of the strongest centres of peace work in the early years of the movement. It was in Hartford that, in June, 1834, William Watson, grandfather of the present Richard H. Dana, began the publication, for the Connecticut Peace Society, founded in 1831, of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*, under the able editorial direction of C. S. Henry. The American Peace Society removed from New York to Hartford in 1835, and for two years carried on its operations from that city. It adopted that year the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* as its organ, and has maintained it ever since. Francis Fellowes followed C. S. Henry as its editor until the society moved to Boston in 1837. William Watson, one of the ablest and most energetic friends which the peace cause has ever had, who gathered about him a group of strong workers in and around Hartford, died that year. By 1838, largely through Mr. Watson's influence, every county in Connecticut had a peace society. The memory of this remarkable early propaganda ought to bring to the new society's support scores of the leading citizens of Hartford, and doubtless will.

**International
Law Association.**

The Executive Council of the International Law Association has issued a circular to its members announcing that the next Conference of the Association, the twenty-third, will be held in Berlin beginning on Tuesday, the 2d of October, and continuing for four days. The Berlin Society of Comparative Jurisprudence and the Berlin Association for International Law and Political Economy have jointly invited the Association to visit Berlin, and have promised their active support and coöperation. It is stated also that the Imperial German government will do the Association the honor to recognize the Conference and be represented at its sittings. The Council hopes that the attendance of members from both Europe and America will be large. On the program we notice, among the subjects proposed for discussion, the following which have particular bearing upon the cause of international peace: (1) The Exemption of Private Property at Sea from Capture in Time of War; (2) International Agreement as to the Laws of Neutrality; (3) International Arbitration; (4) International Status of Wide Bays; (5) Pacific Penetration and the Relation of Foreign Powers with Colonies and Protectorates. These topics constitute five-eighths of the provisional program as announced by the Council.

Brevities.

. . . The third national British Peace Congress will be held in Birmingham in June. The Congress last year met in Bristol and was attended by about 475 delegates representing 180 organizations.

. . The fourth national Congress of the French, peace societies will be held this year at Lyon, commencing on the 2d of June. The Assistant Mayor of the city will have charge of the organization of the Congress.

. . . A treaty of obligatory arbitration has recently been signed between Austria-Hungary and Portugal, raising the whole number of treaties so far negotiated to *forty-four*.

. . . Mrs. M. L. Hollingsworth of Colorado Springs, Col., Superintendent of the local peace and arbitration department of the W. C. T. U., has written to the *Telegraph* of that city a strong protest in reply to the Governor's appeal to the people of Colorado, including women and children, to contribute to the furnishing of a silver service for the cruiser "Colorado." She believes — and rightly — that such action will help to "advance the interests of war and develop the war spirit." "Children should be taught," she declares, "the patriotism of peace and its underlying principles of right and justice rather than to contribute to or in any way encourage the equipments of war."

. . . Mr. W. A. Mahony, chairman of the committee on arbitration of the Columbus (Ohio) Board of Trade, and a very active and efficient worker in the cause of international arbitration and peace, has been spending